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- BALLIERE, Y. *L'oeuvre économique de Charles Davenant*. (Paris: Rivière. 1913. 5 fr.)
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- MANN, SIEVERS, and COX. *The real democracy*. (New York: Longmans. 1913. Pp. x, 276. \$1.50.)
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- MURDOCH, J. G. *Economics as the basis of living ethics*. (Troy, N. Y.: Allen Book Co. 1913. Pp. x, 373, vi. \$2.)
To be reviewed.
- MAAS, G. *Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften*. (Berlin: Springer. 1913. Pp. xxiii, 62.)
- POLAK, S. *Economische bloemlezing. Bevattende korte hoofdstukken van enkele beroemde mercantilisten, physiocraten, klassieken, etc. Met inleiding*. (Groningen: P. Noordhoff. 1913. Pp. 248. 1.90 fl.)
- SCHMOLLER, G. *Charakterbilder*. (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1913. Pp. vii, 302. 7 m.)
A collection of character sketches of distinguished economists and German statesmen.
- SCHRYVERS, J. *Manuel d'économie politique*. Third edition, revised. (Brussels: Albert Dewitt. 1913. Pp. xxii, 448. 3.50 fr.)
- WALLACE, J. S. *True wealth; or What is he worth?* (Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 1913. Pp. 160. 50c.)

- WEYERMANN, M. *Das Verhältnis der Privatwirtschaftslehre zur Nationalökonomie.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1913. Pp. 47. 1.20 m.)
- WICKSELL, K. *Vorlesungen über Nationalökonomie.* German translation by M. LANGFELDT. (Jena: Fischer. 1913. 9 fr.)
- *Revue internationale de sociologie. Table décennale, 1903-1912.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. 1 fr.)

Economic History and Geography

The Law of Irrigation and Water Rights. By CLESSON S. KINNEY. Four volumes. (San Francisco: Bender-Moss Company. 1912. Pp. 1,097; 1,097; 952; 1,412. \$6.75 each.)

In 1893 Mr. Kinney produced a small volume on the *Law of Irrigation and Water Rights* which was an exhaustive treatment of the subject as then developed in the United States. After twenty years, the voluminous work under review appears as a second edition. The magnitude of this new edition is in itself a significant criterion of the growth of irrigation institutions within the relatively short span of two decades. This is a unique period in Anglo-Saxon history because of the facility with which tradition-bound doctrines have been scrapped to make way for rationalistic legal and political institutions springing from the operation of forces purely economic. It is indeed gratifying to the economist that in the new West doctrines long legitimized by common law are frankly abrogated when clearly demonstrated to be inadequate or socially irrelevant.

Volume I is a veritable text in irrigation economics. It is a descriptive treatise of ancient and modern irrigation policy in many countries, together with a discussion of the public land policy of the United States in its relation to property in waters and of the classification and appropriation of inland waters for "beneficial uses." Volume II is of interest chiefly to the political scientist, being a critical treatment of theories of water rights. Its discussion is well in advance of the usual law treatise and abreast of modern political and legal philosophy. Volume III deals mainly with economic considerations of the appropriation of irrigation waters and the administrative control of their use. The respective spheres of local, state, national, and international jurisdiction over flowing waters are treated in great detail. Volume IV is a careful abstract of the existing water laws of twenty-one states and territorial possessions.

The occupation of arid America initiated the spontaneous development of a new common law which rapidly became the rule of